

## ACCUSES ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## OF HOLDING UP EVIDENCE IN ALASKA COAL FRAUD.

Alaska Delegate Says He Laid Evidence Before Wickersham, Who Waited a Year and Wrote That Case Was Out of Hand—Congress to Investigate It.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A flank attack on the Administration has been executed by the House Committee on the Judiciary through a favorable report on the resolution introduced by Delegate James Wickersham of Alaska calling upon Attorney-General Wickersham to furnish the House with all documents, affidavits and testimony in his possession relating to frauds alleged to have been perpetrated, as the delegate says, by the Alaska syndicate composed of J. Pierpont Morgan, the Guggenheims, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and one Graves, the representative of an English syndicate.

It was learned to-day that the Judiciary Committee has been holding secret meetings on the resolution introduced by Delegate Wickersham, and that the committee has reiterated the charge that the Attorney-General held up evidence of fraud on the part of a representative of the Alaska syndicate until the statute of limitations had a chance to operate.

The Judiciary Committee was more than interested when Delegate Wickersham offered copies of an affidavit relating to an alleged criminal act committed by G. H. Jarvis of the Alaska syndicate, who committed suicide in Seattle on June 22, this year, the day after Delegate Wickersham introduced his resolution of inquiry in the House. The delegate says that more than a year ago he presented to the Attorney-General "conclusive evidence" of a fraudulent agreement between Capt. Jarvis, representing the Alaska syndicate, and John H. Bullock of the John J. Senor Coal Company of Nome, by which the Government was defrauded out of \$50,000 in a coal contract.

This evidence, Delegate Wickersham declares, was permitted to lie in the Attorney-General's office without action for more than a year, but very soon after the statute of limitations expired, Delegate Wickersham says, he received a communication from the Attorney-General calling attention to the fact that the statute had run.

While the resolution upon which the Judiciary Committee has authorized a favorable report has to do merely with the alleged fraudulent coal contract, Delegate Wickersham presented to the committee evidence of other alleged wrongdoing in the Territory. The committee seemed particularly interested in photographic copies of a letter from John A. Carson, counsel for the Alaskan syndicate, to Capt. Jarvis, in which the alleged success of one of the company's agents in corrupting Government witnesses in a murder trial is discussed with frankness.

My Dear Captain: The enclosed account of M. B. Morrissey has been submitted to me by him. I do not claim to have personal knowledge of all of the items thereon mentioned, but I do know that Mr. Morrissey was taking care of several of the Government's witnesses in the case of U. S. v. Hayes. I saw him take them into restaurants very many times; it was generally rumored around Juneau that the majority of the Government's witnesses were broken and I have not the least doubt that Mr. Morrissey cared for them in the same manner.

In addition to this I wish to express my appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Morrissey, not only in Juneau, but also at Valdez. During the session of the Grand Jury there I found him very efficient and competent, and I am sure that the Government's witnesses and control over them placed him in a position to be of the greatest possible service in defending this action.

In connection with this letter Delegate Wickersham submitted Morrissey's expense account referred to, which contained many interesting items. The expense account was dated May 6, 1908, and contains among others the following entries:

Occidental Cafe, for witnesses, \$75.  
Alaska Grill, for witnesses, \$20.  
Expenses entertaining witnesses and jurymen, \$200.  
Expenses, Valdez, during Grand Jury session, \$120.

In addition to the above the Morrissey expense account contains items of payment to individuals, including "Jimmy Kelly" and "O'Reilly," amounting to \$1,133.00. Delegate Wickersham called attention to the fact that these letters and other evidence of crime "outside of the coal fraud" are also in the possession of the Attorney-General.

Representative Clayton of Alabama, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said at the city at present, but will return early next week when the resolution will be reported to the House and passed.

The secret meetings of the committee are understood to have been extremely interesting. Delegate Wickersham based his plea for action largely upon the affidavit made by H. J. Douglass, formerly auditor of the Alaska Syndicate, with reference to coal frauds.

"On May 24, 1910," Delegate Wickersham said to the committee, "I sent to Attorney-General Wickersham a copy of the affidavit calling his attention to the fact that the Government had been defrauded in the sum of \$50,000 by perjury and a combination of these two corporations—the Northwestern Commercial Company, a subsidiary concern of the Alaskan Syndicate, and the Senor Coal Company—in the sale of coal to the Government for military posts in Alaska. I asked him to make an investigation and prosecute those people for the crime committed in that transaction. I received a letter of acknowledgment May 31, 1910, and we had considerable further correspondence. On June 13, 1911, more than a year later, I received a letter from the Attorney-General stating that the statute of limitations had expired in the case."

At this point Delegate Wickersham read into the record the correspondence of which he spoke, including the Attorney-General's last letter.

"I read this last letter from the Attorney-General," Delegate Wickersham continued, "for the purpose of showing that the law says the statute of limitations runs against the prosecution of those who committed perjury and defrauded the Government. They submitted false affidavits to the Government and committed fraud in April and May, 1910, and the statute of limitations did not run until May 1911. I sent all the evidence to the Attorney-General a year ago and he failed and refused to prosecute these people for the crime committed and he permitted the statute of limitations to run in their favor."

"I want this committee to have all the evidence that it may know whether or not the Attorney-General has deliberately delayed these people from prosecution because it is his to him and fair to me."

Attorney-General and if he had indicated where witnesses could be found so that an indictment could be secured.

"Undoubtedly," the delegate replied, "I also furnished him with evidence of other crimes. The Alaska syndicate is an organized crime."

Chairman Clayton asked the delegate what he meant by the Alaska syndicate.

"I refer," Mr. Wickersham replied, "to the Alaska syndicate composed of J. Pierpont Morgan and the Guggenheims, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and one Graves, the representative of an English syndicate."

Representative Norris of Nebraska wanted to know what Mr. Wickersham meant by "the Guggenheims brothers."

"Senator Simon Guggenheim and his six brothers, who constitute the Guggenheim sons," the delegate answered. He added in reply to a question by Representative Graves of Missouri that the man Graves he mentioned represented "Close Bros., the English syndicate, and other English capitalists."

And who was the Capt. Jarvis mentioned in the Douglas affidavit? Inquired Chairman Clayton.

"Capt. Jarvis," Mr. Wickersham answered, "was the confidential agent of Morgan in charge of the syndicate's interests in Seattle. He committed suicide immediately following the introduction of my resolution which you are now considering. He knew that this resolution would bring out all the facts."

The affidavit made by former Auditor Douglass of the Alaska syndicate which Delegate Wickersham alleges furnished evidence of fraud which he failed to act, sets forth that in the spring and summer of 1908, when the War Department advertised for bids for coal to supply the Alaska coast, the syndicate arranged to secure the contract by offering to supply coal to one of the other companies.

The Senator company, Delegate Wickersham says, received the contracts to furnish the Alaska coast with coal at a price, it is claimed, of about 25 cents per ton, which would have been the profit, the affidavit says, was divided; Douglass, the maker of the affidavit, himself entering \$20,000 from the Senator Company in the books of the Northwestern Commercial Company as the latter's share. He makes out that both Capt. Jarvis and Bullock made a deal with the Government to the effect that no one but the company which each represented had any interest in the contract.

Members of the Judiciary Committee are rather sharply taking the case pending the consideration of the resolution by the House and the receipt of the desired information from the Attorney-General. They think that the receipt of the information which was promised by a comprehensive inquiry which will develop all the facts.

## ELEVENTH AVE. SUGGESTIONS.

City Club Would Have N. Y. Central Build Either Subway or Elevated.

The City Club has received from a subcommittee of its board of trustees appointed for the purpose a plan for dealing with the Eleventh avenue track situation. It suggests that the New York Central sink its tracks into a subway upon the present route or that it build an elevated structure south of Sixtieth street at its own expense. Here is one part of the committee's conclusions, which were sent to members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for their consideration.

Under all the circumstances we conclude that for the present the relation of the Jersey railroads to the freight problem may be disregarded and that the question for immediate consideration is the elimination of the New York Central tracks from the present route. We believe that the present route, subject, however, to a possible legislative requirement of removal of the tracks from the street surface. We, therefore, suggest that the city seek legislation requiring the New York Central to relocate its tracks in a subway upon its present route, unless within a stated period of time it enters into an agreement with the city for the abandonment of its present franchise south of Sixtieth street and taking in lieu thereof a franchise for an elevated railroad on West street and the marginal way to be constructed at the railroad's cost, the substituted franchise to provide for the subsequent joint use of the elevated railroad by any other railroad company upon its application to the city of New York and upon terms of franchise to be made by the New York Central, to be fixed by the Public Service Commission, and (b) for the right of the city after the expiration of a stated period of years to renege the franchise and the improvements made in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. In urging that the city should not itself construct the railroad, we should say that we believe the city is limited in capacity and the great need of its use in extending the rapid transit system for the transportation of passengers.

## MONEY FOR NEW LIGHTHOUSE.

New York Association for the Blind in Need of a Building Fund.

When the announcement was made a few days ago that the New York Association for the Blind had purchased a piece of land in the impression was created in the minds of some newspaper readers that the association had also received money for the building of a new lighthouse on this site. This unfortunately is not the case. The association not only has not secured the money for the erection of the lighthouse, but is so cramped for funds that it cannot make adequate provision for all the blind who come to it for information, teaching and relief.

The managers of the association hope, however, that the city will make it possible for them to build a new lighthouse in the near future and will be glad to receive contributions for that purpose at their present headquarters, 118 East Fifty-ninth street.

## The Weather.

July 13.—The pressure was not low in any section yesterday and almost all parts of the country were covered by a high pressure area. There were relative depressions, however, central on the middle Atlantic coast and in eastern Texas which aided in causing showers generally in the Gulf States and in the Atlantic States.

There were a few showers also in the southern Rocky Mountain district, but elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

It was a clear day in the north and southward to the Atlantic coast and inland, also in Wisconsin and westward into Wyoming and Colorado.

In Montana and Idaho it was warmer, and in the south generally it was slightly cooler, with a thunderstorm and showers in the afternoon, wind light east to southeast, average humidity, 57 per cent; barometer, corrected, read to level at 8 A. M., 30.14; at 2 P. M., 30.15.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

Highest temperature, 77°, at 12:05 A. M.

Lowest temperature, 57°, at 6:00 A. M.

For eastern New York, the District of Columbia, and the Gulf States, the weather is generally fair to day and to-morrow; slightly warmer to-day; light variable winds.

For New England, generally fair to day and to-morrow; moderate temperature, light variable winds.

For western New York, generally fair to day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature, light to moderate westerly winds.

## WHO WANTS WILEY FIRED?

## HOUSE COMMITTEE SAYS IT MEANS TO FIND OUT.

The President's Dilemma—Democrats Say Wickersham Broke Appropriation Law Himself—Many Letters of Protest Against Dr. Wiley's Removal.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The situation confronting the Taft Administration as the result of the attempt to oust Dr. Harvey W. Wiley from his post as chief of the bureau of chemistry, grew in seriousness to-day. There is a disposition on the part of the Democrats and Dr. Wiley's friends to emphasize the part which Attorney-General Wickersham has taken in holding that Dr. Wiley's offense "merited condign punishment," and it is apparent that in the event of Wiley's removal Mr. Wickersham will be the chief object of attack by the Wiley supporters.

This makes the President's position doubly embarrassing. If he orders the removal of Dr. Wiley he will be confronted with the certainty of another bitter controversy inside his Administration, and if he allows the pure food specialist to retain his post he will be in an attitude of having rejected the findings of his own legal adviser.

Democratic members of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture met to-day and decided upon an investigation into the entire controversy. Members of the committee declared that they were determined to ascertain "who wants Dr. Wiley fired, and why."

Representative Moss of Indiana, chairman of the committee, had a conference this morning with Dr. Wiley, but declined to comment on it. The inquiry will begin without delay and Dr. Wiley, it is believed, will be the first witness called. Prof. Willett M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; George P. McCabe, director of the Department, and C. C. Clark, the department chief clerk, members of the committee on personnel which decided that Dr. Wiley was guilty of a violation of the law and recommended his retirement, will also be summoned. It is understood too that the committee will call Attorney-General Wickersham.

Some of the Democrats to-day were inclined to accuse the Attorney-General himself of taking liberties with appropriation laws in connection with the administration of his own Department. Chairman Beall of the House committee now investigating the Department of Justice charged that lump payments have been made to the Attorney-General himself to specially retained lawyers for his expenses, whereas the law requires that all such accounts be itemized and payments made on vouchers.

In view of the disclosures concerning the liberties taken by the Attorney-General in disbursing thousands of dollars for his expert advisers," said Chairman Beall, "it is probable that a recommendation ever between the technical branch and the matter of \$1,000 and that indulged in by the Attorney-General."

The committee of the House which will investigate the Wiley incident will inquire also into the appointment of the so-called referee board by the Secretary of Agriculture. Democrats declared to-day that this board never was authorized by law and that in their opinion it had usurped the prerogatives and powers which the law clothes the bureau of chemistry.

Messages protesting against Dr. Wiley's removal poured into the White House to-day from all parts of the country. In the matter Dr. Wiley does not head a movement, but he has a large following. President Taft will find some way out of the difficulty without ordering Dr. Wiley's removal. This might be accomplished, it is pointed out, by a public reprimand.

Before the case is finally passed upon by the President Secretary of Agriculture Wilson submitted a recommendation. It is possible that through this recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture a way may be found of lessening the embarrassment of Mr. Taft in the matter. Dr. Wiley does not head a movement, but he has a large following. He has not yet submitted his defense to the charges.

## WILEY NOW REACHES BOSTON.

Special Investigator Probing Charges Against One of Chief Chemist's Assistants.

Boston, July 14.—P. T. Cronin, special investigator of the Department of Agriculture, arrived in Boston to-day on orders of the personnel committee of that department to investigate charges that have been preferred against Dr. H. B. Smith, the local member of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley's official family.

It would appear that the charges preferred against Dr. Smith are more serious than those against his chief, for he is charged with having used Government property for his own private purposes. Other than to say that "gross misrepresentation had been made" Dr. Smith refused to comment on the case while it is under investigation.

The charges were filed by Joseph T. Lynch, a stenographer, who was turned recommended for dismissal on the ground of insubordination. Dr. Smith's charges against Lynch were sent to the latter by Dr. Wiley and he responded with the charges against Dr. Smith. The result was a recommendation that Lynch be dismissed from the service. Pending Cronin's investigation Lynch was ordered on furlough by Secretary Wilson.

In the complaint filed by Lynch Dr. Smith is charged with having passed vouchers for material which the Government had never received but did pay for. He further alleges that little attention is paid to the restrictions imposed by the regulations and because of his absence, that Government materials are used for private purposes and that an inspector who passed upon examinations for food and drug inspectors coached an employee who was applying for one of these positions.

Additional charges concern the unlimited use of Government telephones, the detention of clerks after hours on outside business and the testing of materials for outside persons at Government expense.

Immediately on arriving at the local chemistry bureau Agent Cronin began his investigation. Most of the day was spent in consultation with Dr. Smith. Cronin prepared to call on Lynch and all others connected with the bureau.

## Nay Ensign Young Hasn't Returned.

A report that Ensign Robert S. Young, who disappeared from the torpedo boat destroyer Perkins at the navy yard last Tuesday, had returned was denied at the navy yard yesterday. Both Admiral Leutze's aide and Lieutenant-Commander Pringle, who commands the Perkins, said that the Ensign had not returned and that no one had heard from him. The officers at the yard, however, still maintain the belief that Ensign Young is alive.

Stolen Auto Found Loaded.

A stolen automobile standing at Utica avenue and Canarsie last night, from which the front tires and all fittings had been stripped. Two days ago an alarm was sent out for an automobile that had been stolen from Charles Imman's garage at Hewlett, L. I. Mr. Imman was notified that the car had been found.

## BOMB FOR A BARBER.

## Black Handers Blow Four Out of Beds—None Injured.

A bomb blew out all the windows in a house occupied by Ignazio Prucia, a barber of 112 Johnson avenue, Williamsburg, at midnight last night and threw the barber and his family of four out of their beds. The windows in the tenements across the way were also shattered by the explosion. The noise was heard in the Stagg street police station and the reserves were hustled out. No one of the barber's family had been injured, however.

Prucia told the police that he had received a dozen letters signed by the Black Hand within a year. The last one which he got a few months ago, ordered him to leave \$2,000 at St. John's Cemetery in Williamsburg. If this were done the letter said there would be no more trouble, but the police must not be notified. Prucia, however, told the police and considered the matter ended. Last night's bomb served to reopen the incident.

## PORTUGAL STILL UNEASY.

Engineer Who's Been in Lisbon Fears for the Republic.

James Y. Casson, an English engineer and manufacturer who arrived yesterday from Lisbon by the Fabre liner Sant' Anna, said he had been living in the city three months and that it seemed to him that the new republic was unstable. Sighting in the streets and outbreaks in the provinces occurred almost daily. Just before the sailing of the Sant' Anna, he said, there had been a revolt by seamen incited by monarchists and it was out down only after several days of street fighting. The troops loyal to the republic were fighting the troops loyal to the monarchy.

The press and telegraph censorship was so strict that all news of rioting was kept from the outside world. Mr. Casson said that certain elements in Brazil were espousing the cause of Manuel Lisbon was under martial law and business was stagnant.

## HOUSE PARTY FOR SENATORS.

Who Will Be Entertained by Senator Watson at Fairmont.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A party of United States Senators left Washington this afternoon for Fairmont, W. Va., as the guests of Senator Watson for a weekend trip. They will return Monday morning.

Tomorrow afternoon they will attend the horse show, at which Senator Watson will exhibit his stable of blooded horses. The public is invited to his exhibition. Mr. Watson will also entertain the members of the Senate en route at a reception to meet the Senatorial party. The guests include six Democratic Senators, Taylor of Tennessee, Chamberlain of Ohio, McPherson of Georgia, Williams of Mississippi, Overman of North Carolina and Johnson of Maine.

## DEPORTATION TO MEET 6 WIVES.

Statement in Court as to the Plight of Alexander Zerkovitz.

PATERSON, N. J., July 14.—Alexander and Ludvig Zerkovitz were committed to the county jail to-day by Judge Scott pending deportation to Russia. Alexander deplors his position more than his brother, because on his return to Russia he will be considered by six wives whom he deserted, according to the story told to the court.

The brothers have been in this country two months. They were arrested on complaint of Telka Zagerlich, who met them on the steamer on the way over. She was bound for Detroit to join her husband. She told Judge Scott that Alexander Zerkovitz had come to her that there was no such place in America as Detroit and that he advised her to go with him and his brother to Passaic.

She declared she was forced to live with them until she heard from Meyer, who accepted complaints against the two brothers.

## Auto and Prison Van in Collision.

An automobile crashed into an Essex county prison van which was taking three patients yesterday from the Newark jail to the Essex county hospital at Newark. The collision occurred at Sussex avenue and Norfolk street. Constable George Thorne was thrown to the pavement and suffered a dislocated shoulder and cuts and bruises. He was taken to the City Hospital. The patients were shaken up but not hurt. They were taken back to the jail. The automobile is owned and was driven by Elwood C. Harris, a lawyer, of 2 Gould avenue.

## Massachusetts Senate Votes for Direct U. S. Senators.

BOSTON, July 14.—The Senate to-day, by a vote of 34 to 3, endorsed the resolution now pending in Congress for the direct election of United States Senators with the Bristol amendment providing for Federal supervision and control of such elections.

## Statement of Peavey Finances July 25.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—Formal statement of the financial condition of F. H. Peavey & Co. will be issued to the firm's creditors about July 25, according to B. Wells of the company, a brother-in-law of Chapman, Jr., of the creditors' committee. The books of the concern were to be closed to-day.

## Artillerymen's Homeward March.

PEEKSKILL, July 14.—The artillery battalion at the State camp will break camp to-morrow morning and will bivouac for the night at Phillips Manor. The batteries expect to arrive at Van Cortlandt Park at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

## 2,000 Mothers and Babies

From the Tenement District have been benefited at Sea Breeze so far this summer

## 23,000 Others Are Waiting

With your help the A. I. C. P. will send them.

## Take a Fresh Air Recipe

- \$1—a one day outing for four.
- \$2.50—a convalescent from serious illness.
- \$2.50—a pale, underfed working girl.
- \$5—a teething baby and "little mother."
- \$10—an overworked mother and three children.
- \$125—500 boys and girls one glorious day at the seashore.

We need your help to save the hundreds of

## Babies and Nursing Mothers

who are too sick to be taken to a Fresh Air Home. The need of this beneficence is extraordinary since the fierce heat of a few days ago

## How Many Will You Help Save?

Send contributions to R. S. Minturn, Treas., Room 211, 105 East 22nd Street. The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

## SHIPS CRASH IN WILD STORM

## FIFTY LIVES LOST IN RIVER DISASTER NEAR GREYTOWN.

Only Eight of the Irons' Passengers Saved as the Sank in the San Juan River in Nicaragua—Panic on the Diamante—Ten Brave Coast Guard Rescuers.

PORT LIMON, Costa Rica, July 14.—In the blackness of a tropical storm at night thirty-two passengers and several members of the crew sank with the small steamer Irons when it was struck by the Diamante. News of the disaster has just reached here from Bluefields. Only eight passengers of the Irons escaped.

The collision occurred in the estuary of the San Juan River. The Irons was on her way to Greytown with forty passengers and a large cargo of freight. The Diamante, with sixteen passengers and only moderately laden, was steaming up the river toward Castillo.

A tropical storm, accompanied by blinding rain and incessant lightning, was raging at the time. The Irons was on the right side of the river and is said to have been going very slowly at the time. The Diamante was on the same side and is said to have been going at a high speed.

It is alleged by survivors of the Irons' crew that the pilot immediately upon seeing the Diamante changed his course, but either on account of the storm or because of his headway attempted to keep straight upon its course. The Irons was rammed with frightful force. Her sides simply splintered in and several passengers are thought to have met death in the shock.

Almost immediately the boat was declared unseaworthy and as it began to sink even the most rudimentary life saving steps could be taken. Those who escaped were saved almost entirely by accident, except such as were taken to the shore through heroic efforts of the Costa Rican coast guardsmen.

The rescuers at first thought both boats would sink. On board the Diamante the panic was even greater than on the Irons. Her bow had been badly shattered, but not sufficiently to render the vessel unseaworthy. The alarm did not reach the officers, but members of the crew and the passengers shrieked in fear and the boats were lowered as quickly as possible. Just as the first boatload swung down there was a flash of lightning and the second boatload touched the mast of the vessel. One woman swooned and fell into the sea.

The coast guardsmen seemed to perform superhuman feats about the wreck of the Irons. By their efforts all of the brave men were for the most part in good luck. The storm had kept every one on board the doomed vessel below, and she sank so quickly after being struck that many had time to reach the deck. One woman recovered, but at Colorado Bar the sea is covered with floating merchandise from the wreck of the Irons. The bodies of three Nicaraguan coffee growers, two with their wives, forming a party who had recently returned from Europe. They were going to Costa Rica on business before proceeding to their homes.

William Johnson, a Swede and one of the petty officers of the Irons, thus described the wreck:

"I was forward on the main deck trying to see how far we were from shore. The night was so black we could not get a glimpse of any land except during the flashes of lightning, and these came so fast that they blinded me. When I first saw the Diamante she seemed so close one could have tossed a ball aboard her. I tried to call a warning, but no one heard. Then there was a tremendous bang and forward of amidships and I thought we had been hit in two. I was knocked flat upon the deck and stunned, but was not unconscious."

"Getting up as fast as I could, I ran forward and tried to help in the work of lowering the boats. I do not think there was a real panic, and I saw no signs of cowardice. But the darkness was so great there was no chance to get the boats floated. I think all the passengers who were below were drowned. Passengers had time to reach the deck, but were not imprisoned in the sinking boat were washed into the sea."

"The Diamante did what she could to help us, but there was doubt in our minds as to whether it would better our condition to get on board her, as she too seemed to be sinking. I hear that there was an alarm of fire, which added to the confusion. Most of the passengers who were preferred to take their own lives by swimming to the shore, but I doubt if any of us would have been saved but for the efforts of the coast guardsmen. I never saw a hero recklessly offer their own lives to save others."

Several of the bodies washed ashore were almost bare of clothing, indicating that the persons were in bed at the time of the collision, but the bodies were not recovered. When the vessel foundered the coast guards were on the scene so quickly that it is said, one boat narrowly missed going down. The bodies of the sinking ship. One man floated a broadsword containing three refugees a distance of four miles before reaching a point further up the shore. When he reached the shore he found his arms were wrapped in a bundle thought to be a child wrapped up, but which proved to be the body of a small and shaggy dog. The man was the cook's first assistant.

The only vessels mentioned in Lloyd's Maritime Registry under the names Irons and Diamante are foreign owned. The Irons is set down as the property of the H. & C. West, Harland & Wolff, Ltd. It was built in 1889 and was a twin screw steamer of 1,735 tons net. The Diamante is listed as a three masted vessel, 3,445 tons net, built in 1892 by Armstrong & Mitchell, Newcastle, and owned by the Deutsche Amerika Company, Hamburg, Germany.

## OPPOSES EX-WIFE AS TRUSTEE.

A. M. Pell Asks Court to Remove the Present Mrs. Daly.

Supreme Court Justice Lehman reserved decision yesterday on an application by Alexander Mercer Pell for an order removing his former wife, Mary Hutton Pell, now Mrs. Charles M. Daly, as trustee of a trust for their young son, Leslie Hyde Pell. Mrs. Pell divorced her husband in 1908 and the deed was signed at that time in favor of the boy. It embraced the income from a 400 acre farm in Madison county, New York, and a 300 acre farm in the city of New York. The deed was signed by Mrs. Pell and her husband, and the income was to be paid to the boy. Mrs. Pell married Charles M. Daly a year ago, and since that time her son has been in school in Canada and out of reach of his father, who has a Supreme Court order permitting him to see the boy if he is brought to this jurisdiction. Pell wanted the wife removed as trustee because of her remarriage and because of her attitude concerning their son. He said also that she isn't realizing as much from the Herkimer county farm as she should.

Frank Leon Zimm Attempts Suicide.

NEWPORT, July 14.—Frank Leon Zimm, 124 West 110th street, New York, employed by the Keystone Fire Proofing Company of New York, to-day attempted suicide at Saunderson, R. I., by shooting. Zimm has been working here on the new army and navy Y. M. C. A. building and at his boarding place here he was said to-night that he had become despondent over being left alone on his part of the work. The wound probably will not prove fatal.

## ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

## Bloomingdale's

Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th Street

No matter whether you travel via auto, carriage, surface car, elevated train or foot, Bloomingdale's is "The Store of Certain Satisfaction"—is easily and quickly reached from anywhere, convenient to everywhere.

## Savings in Men's Summer Shirts

Wherever you decide to spend the heated term, there's sure relief for you in these cool summer shirts, and an added advantage in the very low Bloomingdale's prices. Representative of the attractive special on Sunday, our shirt store is a Mercerized Pongee Shirt, in plain colors and woven and printed stripes, neckband and collar attached, with soft double cuffs, at—

Other stores quote these shirts as good values at \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Men's \$3.00 Knitted Wool Bathing Suits, popular colors, 34 to 46—\$1.65

Men's \$1.00 Accordian Silk Knitted Bathing Suits, popular colors, 34 to 46—\$1.65

Men's \$5.00 Suspender, light weight, neat pattern, rustless buckles, detachable leather ends—25c